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## ORIGINAL POETRY.

ANNA.

The morning broke bright in the east,  
And gladdened the proud ear of day;  
But ah! see his beams in the west,  
Were faded like dew-drops away;

A young huntsman strolled in blue,  
Sojourned at our cottage to rest;

His hair was of shadowy hue,  
And darkly it fell on his breast.

His eye seemed blotted with flame,  
His form and his face they were fair;  
But idle attention would claim  
Devoid of that one nameless air,

Whiel sweeten'd each word with a grace,  
And mellow'd both action and mien;

Which brighten'd the charms of a face,  
I ever must mourn having seen.

He sat by my side on the hill—  
He spoke with a fluttering tongue—

My heart, tho' I hid it be still,

Flutter'd fondly, for I was yet young;

I told me he scarce could depart,

That a flame he never could remove,

Was beaming around his fond heart;

He call'd it (what mockery love!)

I listen'd, and then I believed—

The youth had a flattering tongue—

Was faithless, and I am deceived;

But forgive me, for all I was young—

The twilight was seen at its close,

Dyeing all with the splendor of gold;

It sunk—but again it arose—

The hunter I never did behold.

Verdulon damps, beware—

I once was both blooming and gay;

My heart was entrapp'd in the snare

Of deception—then left to decay.

Alas! I am now very pale—

My sorrows will fleetly depart

On the breath of eternity's gale,

Which alone can revive my sad heart.

Thus sang the lone victim of love,

Sweet Anna—with a deep sigh,

Her spirit was wafted above

Beyond the bright stars of the sky.

VERGENNES.

MARY'S GRAVE.

When ev'n'g's shade obscures the landscape green,

And you aged trees with gentle zephyrs wave,

My grief-worn soul, obedient to the scene,

In ceaseless woe, would mourn at Mary's grave.

Her heart was spotless, and her form divine,

To earth a gentler spirit Heav'n ne'er gave—

Thought, alas! that solid joy was mine;

But joy is buried now in Mary's grave.

We lov'd—our ev'ry wish and thought was one—

But love could not from death his victim save;

And now all love and joy with her are gone;

For love and joy now sleep in Mary's grave.

At this calm hour, with Mary by my side,

What ecstasy the ev'ning ramble gave!

How changed, alas, the scene!—man, what's thy pride!

I wander now alone, to Mary's grave.

The moon that rose to our enraptured sight,

But lately, o'er yon hill that bounds the wave,

Beneath us blest—but now with pallid light,

She views me comfortless at Mary's grave.

All's! no solace to my aching heart!

The world affords, my stubborn woes to brave,

With ev'ry once dear object would I part;

For one sweet, silent hour at Mary's grave.

HENRY.

SONG.

How sweetly the strains of the lute now are sounding,

How soft does its melody wave through the air;

Nought but pleasure and happiness here are abounding,

Away with dull sadness, and exult in care.

May that most celestial, never wanting,

To fill the lone vacuity oft in my mind;

Nor the singer so lovely, so sweet, and enchanting,

Without her all joys were as fleet as the wind.

Al! who would avail all the mirth and the pleasure,

Or what the gay ills that ever were strong,

Without the lov'd angel, my heart's chiefest treasure

To follow its notes with the charm of her song:

How on in soft numbers, with melody swelling,

Yet simple and plaintive, ye thrilling tones, flow,

o'er brust but the feeblest of souls that are dwelling

Beneath the fair shade of her beauteous brow.

How gracefully waving, those dark rays tremes

Lie loose on her forehead, the sport of the air,

And her cheek, o'er the rose in its loveliest dress

Would fade by the bloom that is fresh budding there.

To hear her sweet sighs in the evergreen bower,

Where we first plighted the vows which are sacred to love,

No music can equal a rapturous hour.

Like this, 'neath the shade of that thickly set grove,

Throughout the whole earth, there's no joy so celestial,

No magic, no charm, that is equal to this,

And heaven, e'en heaven, were poor and terrestrial!

Unless love's pure light were the source of our bliss.

GRASMIN.

Alien! maid of Pulo! for I must be gone,

The night it is dark, and the moon leads no ray,

I must travel the wild plain of Tonda alone,

So adieu, dearest maiden, for I must away.

"Oh! with us till morn," cried the maiden, "re-

main—

The path through the midst of the dark grove

doth lay:

O! stay with us, stay, and when morn dawns

again,

Once more through the forest I'll show thee thy

way."

\* Pulo, a village in the Island of Luzon, or La-

coffice.

Ah! would, dearest maiden, that thy wish could be;  
But my steps to the wave-beaten shore I must

bend;

And oh! 'tis heart-breaking to hasten from thee,

But the call is shrill sounding, and I must at-

tend.

\* But when the blue waters you swiftly sail o'er,

And when you arrive at your own native home,

Your own Celestina you'll think of no more,

Not ne'er send a wish to the maid of Luzon."

PETER SINGLE.

## THE VICTIM OF GAMING.

A TRUE TALE.

Induced by curiosity, I entered one evening a gambling house in the city of New-Orleans. The room into which I was shown was spacious, and contained all the different machinery and implements necessary for carrying on that destructive and nefarious practice. In one part there was a *Faro* bank; another, one of the fraternity was seated at the table with a pack of cards before him, ready to entrap and fleece the young and inexperienced, and in a third was a *roulette*. I took my stand by the last and silently observed the players... The keeper of the wheel sat behind a little counter, and gold and silver and bank notes were piled up in tempting array before him. I viewed with astonishment the fluctuations of fortune. One man would stake a few dollars, and a short time by a lucky turn of the wheel be in possession of hundreds, and another lose sum after sum, until enraged and disappointed he would curse his luck and leave the house in despair. The different piles of money rapidly increased and diminished, and the glittering treasure changed hands every moment.

The owner of the wheel invited me in the technical language of the craft to *try my luck*. I was tempted to do so; I lost ten dollars in about as many minutes; but before it was too late I summoned all my resolution to my aid and turned my back on the gaming table and its fascinations. As I left it, a young man apparently about twenty eight or thirty years of age, and of a prepossessing appearance, stepped up and laying down two notes of a hundred dollars each, in a voice somewhat hurried and agitated requested the banker to observe his bet. The like sum was deposited, the wheel was turned and the stranger won. A faint smile came over his anxious countenance as he took up the money; but instantly laying it down and doubling his bet, he declared he would again try his fortune. He proved lucky a second time; and now appeared to debate with himself whether he should retire with the present winnings, or push his fortune further—his evil genius prevailed. He continued playing, and in one short hour I saw him stripped not only of his previous winnings but also of a large sum besides. As he laid down his last stake a sigh escaped him, and when it also shared the fate of the rest, the paleness of death overspread his features, and with an unsteady step he left the house.

I sensibly felt interested in his fate, and apprehensive from the compaige he exhibited under his losses—for it was not the calmness of resignation, but the calmness of despair—that he might attempt some rash act, and I determined to follow him. As he passed the lonely street, the bitter groans of heart-felt anguish that burst from him, sufficiently denoted his misery and sufferings. After walking a square or two he stopped under one of those large lamps that are suspended from the corners of the street, and drawing out a pistol appeared to examine the prunning. All my fears were now realized, and it was too evident that he meditated suicide. After casting a hasty glance around him he turned into a dark alley. I immediately followed, and saw him raise the pistol to his head. But half it off, and I heard him give a low sigh for some time. As he was in the very act of firing I sprang forward and arrested his arm; but he shook me off in an instant and burst his way towards the door. I followed, gives answers and is a polite way of refusing—neither give to all or contend with fools—sit in your place and none can rise you up—these are stationary proverbs, but are very appropriate.

Friendship, what we call true and undarolute friendship, is in itself an earthly blessing—but a giddy young man is often led to believe in friendship at first sight—he on your guard, for no one is so old but hopes to live a little longer. It is a very important trait in a man's character to speak well of his neighbour; of your enemies say nothing. And if you solicit friendship recollect the proverb, the more you court a man the steeper he grows. In lending money there is always a general rule to be followed, and this rule, if followed, gives answers and is a polite way of refusing—neither give to all or contend with fools—sit in your place and none can rise you up—these are stationary proverbs, but are very appropriate.

Again, you may know by a penny how a shilling spends—but never promise without performing—this injures a man more in the estimation of his friends than any thing else—promising without performing is mere fooling.

Avoid gambling—this is a species of vice, actuated by an ungovernable propensity or wild infatuation; it is the common sever to a man's pocket, and if a gambler knew how to play correctly, and win the more, would be to throw the dice away. But if you follow it up as a professor, your looking glass will tell you all the damage of consequences—I have had followed him to the point of self-destruction, and fear he might make on his own life. I conjured him to reflect on the misery and sorrow he was about to bring on his aged parents, or perhaps an affectionate wife and family—I implored him to give over his fatal resolution; and ended by offering him all the assistance in my power. He appeared to be affected, and after some hesitation agreed to accompany me to my lodgings. We proceeded in silence to my room, when he thus addressed me.

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A little house well fill'd,  
A little ground well till'd,  
And a little wife well will'd."

In selecting a wife of this description, you avoid many unpleasant disputes, which I am sorry to say, too often disturb the domestic life, and my experience commands me to say, originates from the woman; (though not in all cases,) for a woman disappointed in any particular, on her marriage day, never forgets it; if in fortune, she makes that an eternal subject for displeasure; but to return, if you get a wife vain, careless and giddy, ignorant and impudent, such a wife gives to her husband, and to their offspring, much uneasiness, for at the gate where suspicion enters love goes out, accompanied with all your present and future happiness; therefore act deliberately in all things, and success (even in married life,) will meet you face to face.—For shame, cried I, interrupting him—

those sentiments are unworthy of you. How can you dare to face your God—how can you dare to leave your helpless family unprovided for and unprotected, and your creditors and friends unrequited for the kindness they have shown you? Do you discharge your obligations to them by cowardly flying from life? Arouse yourself—you are yet young; set seriously and immediately about the work of reformation; your talents are of the first order, and you should be employed in retrieving your affairs—but I have not even the means of returning home," said he.—I told him I would cheerfully supply him with any money he might want for that purpose, and giving him a hundred dollars, advised him to engage his passage in the first ship; he promised to do so, and shaking me by the hand we parted.

I neither saw, nor heard from Mr. L.—the next day. On the morning of the third, as I was sitting at breakfast, a servant called me out, and informed me that a gentleman at the point of death earnestly desired to speak to me; I was much surprised at the summons, and unable to divine from whom it could be, as I was a perfect stranger in the city, and had been in it but a few days.—Followed the servant to an Hotel, and entering the room he pointed out, was shocked and astonished at beholding in the person of the dying man the same Mr. L.—I had before encountered. As I approached the bed he stretched out his hand to me, and in faint a voice exclaimed, "It is all over now—the fatal disease is cast—while the spark of life yet lingers, let me relate the circumstance that

so less singular than true, that if a man, accustomed to a large mettupal dose of opium, swallows a somewhat smaller quantity, he notwithstanding he sleeps well, leaves his bed weak, languid, and without an appetite, and which will continue for several hours; while, on the contrary, if he take a full dose, appears to sleep scarcely any, and roll from side to side incessantly, yet he is in the morning cheerful, hungry, and invigorated. Are then the days of opium-takers all halcyon ones?—Also! they are the reverse, and beset with evils, which shall be explained. The dose requires a gradual increase, this is a serious matter, for it soon, in a year or two, becomes so large as to need a division of it into two or three doses, which mostly occasions a slight nausea of an hour's duration, insomuch as this medicine decidedly impairs the powers of the stomach. After dinner, from disturbed sleep by night, a man feels excessively drowsy, is scarcely able to read, and naturally sleeps in his chair for hours, if undisturbed; during which sleep, he sometimes, but not always, imagines, and really seems to feel, that he is envenomed or paralytic; and when he awakes, he is languid, unhappy, and miserable. He remains in this state for an hour or two, next takes his opium; and, before two hours have elapsed, all is sunshine—he is happy and vigorous, fit for deeds of arms, or great literary undertakings. Nor is this a fallacy; men actually act, speak, and write better under the influence of opium, hence its liberal use among the Turks, as well as celebrated public characters. Bad as the practice is, and it is admitted to be very bad, yet still it is not half so deadly as immoderate drinking. Unfortunately, when an individual has been long accustomed to the delights of opium, he wholly or ever abandons it, for the want of it is the scheme of human misery. His spirits are gone, his activity fled, his appetite reduced; to him the world is a black, its allurements empty names; he is really sunk into feebleness; he sinks from place to place like a victim to typhus fever; the muscles of his limbs are aching and powerless; his only wish is to lie down and stir no more; yet his usual dose will, in an hour, restore him to happiness, health, and strength; and this no other human agent can accomplish, since, to an opium-taker, wine or spirits have a contrary effect, and soon nauseate. Doubtless, these unpleasant consequences will gradually disappear, provided the sufferer persevere in his abstinence; but they are so dreadful, and of such long continuance, that he seldom gains a triumph over his inclinations, and when to such sufferings pain is superadded, he is too often almost compelled to return to his favorite remedy.

Two important cautions should never be disregarded. *First*, Opium ought not to be exhibited simply to raise the spirits, a practice most ruinous; but should be confined to the removal of severe pain, or such other purposes as judgment sanctions. *Secondly*, Never, on any occasion whatever, should the dose, for one day, exceed three drachms of the extract, or a corresponding quantity of the drug itself. Within these limits, the administration of opium is safe, agreeable, and efficacious; beyond them, there is a sea of trouble and danger.

From the New Harmony Gazette.

Mr. Robert Owen, the proprietor of the land, and various establishments, and the founder of the Society at this place, is a native of Montgomeryshire in the principality of Wales, and is now in the fifty fourth year of his age. When about ten years old, he went to London, from whence he soon after went to Stamford of three years. He then returned to London, and was a short time with Messrs. Flint and Palmer, London Bridge. He afterwards went to Manchester, and was some time with Mr. John Stathershead, whom he left while yet a boy, to commence business for himself on a limited scale, in making machinery, and spinning cotton, part of the time in partnership with Mr. Jones, and part on his own account. He then engaged with the late Mr. Drinkwater of Manchester, to manage his spinning establishments at that place, and at Norwich in Cheshire, in which occupation he remained three or four years. He then formed a partnership with Messrs. Moulton and Search, to carry on the cotton spinning business at Manchester, built the Charlton mills, and commenced a new firm under the designation of the Charlton Twist Company, along with Messrs. Beresdale and Atkinson, of London, and H. J. Barton, of Manchester. Some time afterwards the company purchased the mills and establishments at New Lanark in Scotland, where Mr. Owen continued before the public nearly twenty five years, busily contending engaged in studying the human character, and in devising art perfecting plans for removing the evils which surround man from his birth. Finding the general state of society in Europe not sufficiently advanced to adopt the only principles that can lead to the happiness of mankind, Mr. Owen turned his attention to the western continent, and embarked for New York, where he arrived in November last. He soon discovered that, in the United States, his principles were justly appreciated, and prepared to carry them into effect. With this view he purchased the town of New Harmony in Indiana, with a sufficient portion of lands adjoining, to which he invited "the industrious and well disposed from all quarters."

From Flint's Franchise.  
EMIGRATION.

"Between the second and third years of my residence in the country, the emigration from the western and southern states to this country poured in a flood, the power and strength of which could only be adequately conceived by persons on the spot. We have numbered a hundred persons passing through the village of St. Charles in one day. The number was said to have equalled that for many days together. From the Masses I have looked over the subsequent plan quite to the forty, where the emigrants crossed the upper Mississippi. I have seen in this extent nine wagons harnessed with from four to six horses. We may allow a hundred cattle, besides hogs, horses, and sheep, to each wagon, and from three to four to twenty slaves. The whole appearance of the train, the cattle with their hundred bells, the negroes with delight in their countenances, for their labors are unspared and their imaginations exalted, the wagons, often carrying two or three tons, so loaded that the mares and children are straining carelessly along, in a gait which enables them to keep up with the slow travelling caravans,—the whole group occupies three quarters of a mile. The slaves generally seem fond of their masters, and quite as much delighted and interested in the emigration, as the master. It is to me a very pleasing and patriarchal scene. It carries me back to the days of other years, and to the pastoral pursuits of those ancient races, whose home was in a tent, wherever their flocks found range."

According to intelligence of the 8th of March, from St. Petersburg, the Emperor Nicholas and the Grand Duke Michael reviewed the troops of the capital a few days before. After the Emperor's departure, the Grand Duke or a few others who had taken part in the insurrection of December 26, to step out of the ranks. About 1200 men advanced, upon which the Poxos told them they were designated to go into Georgia to reinforce the troops that had duly encamped in this city for the purpose of sale. The prisons were filled with the tribes of the Caucasus. The proportion was about a thousand, and they talk over the adventures of the past day, and the pro-

posed of the next. Meantime, they are going where there is nothing but buffaloes and deer to limit their range, even to the western sea. Their imaginations are highly excited, said one of them to me, as they passed over the Neman, the highest spot that I have ever seen: "If this is so rich, what must Bonn's Luck be?"

#### FACILITIES OF INTERCOURSE.

"A family in Pittsburgh wishes to make a social visit to a kindred family on Red River. The trip is but two thousand miles. They all go together; servants, baggage or 'plunder,' as the phrase is, to any amount. In twelve days they reach the point proposed. Even the return is but a short voyage. Surely the people of this country will have to resist strong temptations, if they do not become a social people. You are invited to a breakfast, at seventy miles' distance. You go on board the passing steam-boat and awake in the morning in season for your appointment. The day will probably come, when the inhabitants of the warm and sickly regions of the lower points of the Mississippi, will take their official migrations to the north, with the gurus and swans of the gulch, and with them return in the winter."

#### RUSSIA.

The following particulars are from the notes of a gentleman just returned from England.—

*The Emperor's Death.*—I was at Odessa when the news of his death reached us. On the 1st of April, he was immediately buried, but not by order of the Emperor, who tendered his Alexander subsequent communications from merchants and others living at Taganrook, convinced us that Alexander had died a natural death. The fever, by which he was cut off, is very common in Crimea; not a week before, a friend of mine, an Englishman, returned from Taganrook with the fever, and died in six days.

*The result at St. Peterburgh.*—The death of Alexander was a death blow to the hopes of civilization. For the last two years the Nobles, with the exception of those who were immediately in favour at the Court, were in league to compel the Emperor to make concessions to them for the benefit of the people. They had appointed the 16th of March for a deposition to be made upon the Emperor, and instar upon a change. The Emperor was aware of this, and retired to Taganrook to avoid tumult, but was known that he would have yielded. His death destroyed the cause of the aristocracy, and led to the apprehension of its members. The conspirators never contemplated the injury of Alexander; he was much beloved.

*The results.*—There is not a noble family in Russia, with the exception of those about the Court, who has not a member implicated in the conspiracy. They are arrested every day, and sent to St. Petersburg, with their arms chained behind them, in carts, guarded by Cossacks, who only talk of the affair, are arrested, and sent off in the same way.

*The Poles.*—In Russian Poland the inhabitants are so strictly governed, that they dare not express any feeling. In Austrian Poland the voice is even louder; but they grumble openly. As I passed through Austrian Poland about a fortnight ago, the Poles crowded round my carriage, to tell me the news from Peterburgh. If the conspirators are successful, they will be the tools of the Austrian vicks, and placed themselves under the protection of Russia, but the Russian people are not fit for a constitution. The nobility however, who, although much enlightened are worse than slaves, must have emotions, and by degrees the people will be excited.

*The physician of the Emperor.*—Alexander has been considered curious that Sir James Wyke has not written to me to declare that the Emperor died a natural death. I believe that Sir James has no connections in England or Scotland now; he has been in Russia thirty years.

*The Grand Duke Constantine.*—He is much beloved in Russia; his character is quite changed. Nicholas and Michael are brave men; the former endeavours to imitate Napoleon.

*The military colonies.*—They give great cause of wretchedness and discontent. The children of the peasants are taken from them at nine or ten years of age, and dragged away to be made soldiers. Those who will refuse to leave their masters, know a man who is taken to be a soldier six days without food, rather than have his heart torn off.

*Freedom of Intercourse, and Personal Freedoms.*—There is none—see dare not write what we think; and we are compelled to take an oath of allegiance to Nicholas, or banishment may be the consequence.

From the London Sunday Times of March 28.

**RUSSIA.**—The Duke of Wellington's embassy to Russia bears the fairest promises of complete success. The Muscovite hordes will not pass the Pruth, and the peace of Europe is likely to remain inviolate. The Duke's reception by the European emperor is stated personally to have been most gracious and polished, to have been marked by the Anteot's concurrence in the views of this cabinet, and the three leading Powers of Europe. The British Ambassador on this important mission was not the Envoy of England alone, but was also charged with credentials from France, Austria, and Prussia, expressing the unanimous determination of the four combined Powers to rescue the Christians from the hands of the Ottoman and save Turkey from the clutches of Russia. The first resolution is said to have been received with cordial satisfaction by the Czar, and the second to sixty-five houses that way? He gave notice of bringing in a bill to remedy the evil. A Dublin journal adds, "Indeed we do not wonder that the worthy member should feel rather sore on this subject, as we remember that not long since when he went to seek for his rents owing out of some houses in Fisher lane, he was informed that the houses had totally disappeared six weeks before."

**THE DUKE OF YORK.**

We find the following passage relating to the heir to the British throne, in the Examiner paper. It approaches pretty nearly to *scam*. "The large income arising from the post and patronage of commander-in-chief is useful to the Duke, for somehow or other he is exceeding poor, not having wherewithal to keep his goods and chattels from the rude grasp of tired-out creditors and ungentle bailiffs. Judging from what is notorious in the life of his Royal Highness—his early habits—his late habits—his conduct in the field—his conduct in the senate—his published letters and published speeches—we are compelled to the opinion that the Duke of York, so far from being a public officer of great capacity, is a person of fourth or fifth rate intellect, and that the office he holds would be quite as well, if not better filled, in point of ability, by hundreds of individuals now subalterns in that very army whose glory and haughty it is the fashion to assert are the work of his illustrious and generous mind."

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**

The bulletin from Windsor, of the 28th March, stated that "His Majesty continued to go extremely well." In various parts of the country the distress for money was very great. An eminent London trading house sent an agent into the northern counties, with authority to collect debts to the amount of \$10,000. After six weeks absence, he returned with \$500. The funeral ceremonies of the late Emperor of Russia, were finished without any disturbance. Some movement was apprehended as the police were on the alert and the guards were called out. The week preceding the ceremony a careful inspection was made of the subterranean apartments of the Cathedral to discover whether any powder had been deposited there. It is said that the King of Prussia meditates a journey to the eastern frontier to review his garrisons, and that he will meet with the Emperor Nicholas and also be present at the coronation of Constantine.

According to intelligence of the 8th of March, from St. Petersburg, the Emperor Nicholas and the Grand Duke Michael reviewed the troops of the capital a few days before. After the Emperor's departure, the Grand Duke or a few others who had taken part in the insurrection of December 26, to step out of the ranks. About 1200 men advanced, upon which the Poxos told them they were designated to go into Georgia to reinforce the troops that had duly encamped in this city for the purpose of sale. The prisons were filled with the tribes of the Caucasus. The proportion was about a thousand, and they talk over the adventures of the past day, and the pro-

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The health of the Emperor of Austria, was improving. It is said that the Archduke Charles, eldest son of the Emperor, has been forehand renounced the throne, from attachment to private life.

Affairs at Lisbon were unsettled. The Queen had refused to see her daughter since her appointment to power. The London papers say, the present Regency will be supported by France and England.

The French government was endeavoring to effect a reconciliation between Spain and Algiers.

Greek newspapers are freely circulated at Constantinople, while they are prohibited in the Ottoman dominions.

The duke of Montmorency fell down dead whilst at church in Paris on the 24th March, his funeral was celebrated with great pomp. The number of private carriages in the train, exceeded 900. He served in the French army in India, in our revolutionary war.

The Bishop of Durham, died in London on the 23rd March, at the age of 92. His immense wealth descends to his nephew, Lord Burlington.

It was reported that King Ferdinand had escaped from a conspiracy formed by the Apostolical party, to carry him off to Aragon.

The Abbe Gayon is one of the most popular preachers in Paris. He lately preached at St. Sulpice, on which occasion the congregation amounted to upwards of 7,000 persons.

English Journals of the 28th of March received here, speak of great disorders in Ireland at the Woodford trial. Notwithstanding the intervention of their pastors, the protestants and catholics resorted to acts of violence, of which the ecclesiastics were the first victims.

Mr. Rothschild had made arrangements to import gold into England, to the amount of 250,000,000 weekly.

Capt. King, who not long since returned to England from a survey of the coast of New Holland, states that he found the Eastern and Northern shores to be extremely desert, and the inhabitants in the most savage state. He failed to discover any great river flowing into the sea, as it was supposed might be the case; and only one great inlet was unexplored, where it was possible such a river might exist.

All hopes, therefore, of this coast being aught but barren and inhospitable, seem to have vanished.

Sir George Bampfylde declined a few weeks since the honor of representing Exeter in the Parliament of Great Britain, which was professed him, with an intimation which spoke volumes—that the distinction was a little too expensive, as it had cost his father above 20,000 pounds.

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The *Review of the Times*.

At the late session of the Legislature of Louisiana, an act was passed prohibiting the further introduction of Slaves into that State for sale. The following is an abstract of the act:

Sec. 1. No person shall, after the first day of June, 1820, bring into this State any Slave, with the intent to sell or hire, the same, under the penalty of being punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and moreover shall forfeit the said slave or slaves.

Sec. 2. That hereafter any person who has a bona fide intention to emigrate to this State, with a view to become an inhabitant thereof, shall be allowed to bring with them their slaves, and employ the same within the limits of the State. Provided, that any slaves so brought in by an emigrant shall not be sold or exchanged for the term of two years from the time they were brought into the State, under a penalty of a forfeiture of the slaves.

Sec. 3. Any bona fide citizen of this State shall be allowed to bring therein and employ any slaves of which he may be the lawful owner; provided, that any slaves brought into this State by any citizen thereof, under the provisions of this section, shall not be sold or exchanged until after said slaves have been two years within the State, under the penalty of forfeiting the aforesaid slaves.

Sec. 4. Any slave or slaves brought into this State in contravention of any of the provisions of this act, shall, after due condemnation, by any court of competent jurisdiction, be sold after ten days' notice by the sheriff of the parish in which said slaves have been condemned, and the net proceeds of said slaves, when sold, shall be paid over one fourth to the informer or informers, and the other three fourths to the Treasurer of the State.

A medal has been struck at Edinburgh, in honor of Walter Scott. On one side is the head of Sir Walter, and on the reverse a scene illustrative of these lines, from the lady of the Lake, beautifully executed:

"In listening mood seem to stand,  
The guardian仙 of the strand."

Galgano has published the *Pilgrim*, by Cooper, whom he styles "The American Walter Scott." Price £1 francs.

A young native of Sandwich Islands, was lately brought to England by the captain of a whaling ship. He has been placed at a Lancashire school, and speaks English remarkably well. His dexterity and agility are remarkable, and he is considered as a brave and active seaman, as well as a kind hearted man.

**HOUSE WRECKERS.**

There is a custom in Dublin which for its boldness and impudence exceeds anything we ever read of. In many parts of that city the tenants pull down the houses and carry away the materials. Mr. Ellis, M. P. for Dublin presented a petition to parliament praying for an act to prevent it. He said that the practice was carried to an enormous extent, and that he knew one individual who had fifty houses that way? He gave notice of bringing in a bill to remedy the evil. A Dublin journal adds, "Indeed we do not wonder that the worthy member should feel rather sore on this subject, as we remember that not long since when he went to seek for his rents owing out of some houses in Fisher lane, he was informed that the houses had totally disappeared six weeks before."

**THE DUKE OF YORK.**

We find the following passage relating to the heir to the British throne, in the Examiner paper. It approaches pretty nearly to *scam*. "The large income arising from the post and patronage of commander-in-chief is useful to the Duke, for somehow or other he is exceeding poor, not having wherewithal to keep his goods and chattels from the rude grasp of tired-out creditors and ungentle bailiffs. Judging from what is notorious in the life of his Royal Highness—his early habits—his late habits—his conduct in the field—his conduct in the senate—his published letters and published speeches—we are compelled to the opinion that the Duke of York, so far from being a public officer of great capacity, is a person of fourth or fifth rate intellect, and that the office he holds would be quite as well, if not better filled, in point of ability, by hundreds of individuals now subalterns in that very army whose glory and haughty it is the fashion to assert are the work of his illustrious and generous mind."

**THE TEA CASES.**

One of the cases arising out of the illegal abduction of Teas from the Custom House Stores at Philadelphia, has lately been heard and determined in the United States' Circuit Court for the District of New York. The able opinion of Judge Van Ness on the case, states the facts to be admitted that the 530 chests of tea labelled in the case before him, were a part of the cargo of the Benjamin Rush, imported into Philadelphia in July, 1823, by Edward Thompson, and regularly landed and deposited in stores, according to the forms prescribed by the 62d section of the collection law. These tea were apprehended in the possession of J. and W. Lippincott, and claimed as their property. The decision of the Court is contained in the following concluding paragraph:

"I have now said all that I thought necessary on the points presented for my consideration. If I am right in the views I have taken of the subject, these goods must be condemned; if I am wrong in the opinions I have expressed, upon the policy, the principles and the various provisions of the collection law, if goods are not liable to seizure and forfeiture for being found in circulation before the duties are paid or secured; if the importer's general bond must be considered as security

for the dues, if the ordinary certificates of importation must be received, as evidence that the duties on the goods they describe, have been paid or secured; if the ben of the government is extinguished by a fraudulent disposition; if the property can be assigned before the duties are paid or secured—these are the collective laws good for nothing, and a new one must be passed. Then may frauds of every sort upon the revenue be committed, and every kind of illicit commerce be prosecuted with impunity. I trust the counsel in this case will not fail to enter an appeal. It is important that the questions I have decided should be reviewed, and this true construction of the law, ascertained and settled by an authority we must obey. Let a decree of condemnation be entered."

**CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.**  
From good authority, the editor of the American Farmer lately understood, in Washington, that the estimate for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, would be about \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 to the eastern base of the mountain; about 18 or 20,000,000 to its western base, and 4,000,000, to navigable waters. There must be a tunnel through the mountain of four miles in length, with which shafts of 80

use of the cork drawn from their smelling bottles, prevented the mistakes between the hats and shaps being discovered. One hundred and nine ladies fainted! forty-six went into fits! and ninety-five had strong hysterics! the world will scarcely credit the truth, when they are told that fourteen children, five old women, one hundred tailors, two hundred printers, and six corporation men, two judges and seven lawyers, were actually drowned in the inundation of tears, that flowed from the galleries, the slips, and the boxes, to increase the briny pond in the pit; the water was three feet deep, and the people that were obliged to stand upon the benches, were in that position up to their ankles in tears! An act of Parliament against her playing any more, will certainly pass."

## Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Our correspondents must not suppose that they are forgotten—we shall take an opportunity of looking over the numerous articles on file and prepare such for publication possessing a degree of merit, and the remainder will be laid by for future consideration.

"Crito," "Montano," and "Alberto," have been received.

Engines by "Columbus"—original Rebuses by "Decius"—are ready for insertion.

Several solutions to questions and Rebuses have been sent us—the last of which from Baltimore have already appeared.

Remarks on the "Divinity and Humanity of Christ," were written for another paper; upon examining them, they are found to possess too much sectional feeling—we shall therefore deliver them into the hands they were intended for.

For ADVERTISEMENTS we refer to the SUPPLEMENT attached to the paper. This means has been adopted to prevent a great press of advertising favours from interfering with the hitherto miscellaneous character of our columns.—It is issued at considerable additional expense without any extra charge to subscribers.

Several errors escaped us in the Prices of Stocks last week. We have inserted them again as corrected for our paper by Mr. A. Benson.

It was some time since intimated that an Edition of Doctor Knox's work, called "Elegant Extracts" would be put to press in Boston, under the editorial care and revision of Doctor James G. Percival, whose literary taste and poetical talents are well and advantageously known in this country.

A work so voluminous, containing at least 2400 pages of closely printed matter, would be more acceptable to the public, it was thought, in numbers of from 1 to 200 pages, than published in larger volumes or issued entire. The Elegant Extracts of the Reverend Vicissimus Knox are known and highly esteemed by many persons in this country, though we are not aware that there has ever been an American edition of this valuable compilation.

The work, prepared with much taste and discrimination, has been considered in England as one of the most valuable acquisitions to a family library, or the desk of select schools—indeed, wherever the young resort for instruction or amusement, the "Elegant Extracts" must be considered not only a welcome visitor, but a necessary permanent resident.

The Reverend Collier was eminently prepared to undertake the task of selecting for the literary palate or the mental appetite of youth—he had been long intimate with the facilities and means of improvement in the younger branches of society, having discharged the duties of head teacher in several of the public seminaries in England, as well as fulfilled the duties imposed upon him, by his connexion with Oxford University, a selection from the writings of Doctor Knox, might, with much propriety, be made under the title of "Elegant Extracts." We refer to these facts as affording the best *prima facie* evidence of the abilities of that divine, to form a work deserving the epithet of elegant; for we hold it a truth in literature that ability to execute is, in some instances, identified with a capacity of judging. "It was but to mark a few lines with a pencil," said Goldsmith, in referring to a compilation of poetry, "but twenty years had been spent in learning to make those marks correctly." But the "Elegant Extracts" have real intrinsic merit, and the high estimation in which they are held, is ample proof of their excellence.

It is a work that will occupy with profit the time of any scholar—but it is conveniently calculated for those whose tastes is yet unformed—the best part of the best of English literature, of the best times, have been gleaned with skill and care, and the scholar, male or female, who is to have a single idea beyond the multiplication table, should store his mind, should improve his heart, with a careful perusal—a faithful study of "Knox's Extracts."

The first and second numbers of Doctor Percival's edition of this valuable work has just come to hand. They are a creditable sample of the whole, and in point of mechanical execution may compare with the most fortunate of our country's publications. The first No. is dedicated to a very well executed likeness of Doctor Knox, and contains a promise that every volume shall be preceded with an engraving of equal excellence, beside a vignette title page.

The Election for Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, has just taken place. There appears to have been very little contest of action in the election. Out of the twenty members to be chosen from Boston, ten only received a majority of the votes, all of whom were on the Republican Ticket, to call. Among these ten we observe the name of W. Adams, the son of the President of the United States. Another election will be held for the choice of the remaining ten.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.

We yesterday received the first number of a new paper established in Augusta, Ga., called the Georgia Courier. Its execution is very neat and its general appearance highly creditable. Its politics appear to be about as neutral, rather inclined to "the powers that be."

The 15th annual exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts commences on the 23d inst.

Mr. Coffin, the Boston Bard, has arrived in his native city, and published an address, which is sold for 20cts. a piece at the bookstores.

Edward Russel was convicted of murder in the second degree at the present year, and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment; one tenth part of that time to be confined in the solitary confinement.

We do not propose writing an essay upon the value of knowledge; we know, and all confess, that it is power in its most enviable sense—and the cause of the education of our youth has much advocates among those whose zeal and means for doing the good work with effect will not suffer the benefits to be lost. Our attention has been arrested within the past week, by the circular of the Board of Trustees of the Polytechnic and Scientific College about to be established in this city, for the instruction of the youth of

Pennsylvania English literature, the sciences, languages, and the liberal arts.

Without entering into the merits of the plan of education proposed by the Board of Trustees of this College, in reference to the priority of rank which they have assigned to the practical sciences over the dead languages, a preference of the progress of which is doubted by some, we cannot withhold our approbation from a plan of instruction that opens the door of the most valuable knowledge to a class of citizens, hitherto in a great measure deprived of its beneficial operations.—We regard the efforts now making in Pennsylvania, towards enlightening the whole, as the general operation of the spirit of the times; it is no isolated effort to produce limited good by directing public consideration to a new and unconsidered means of usefulness, but the very wants of the many stimulate the philanthropy to the best and most practical course to produce their supply, and elevate the minds of the community by proper instruction to that standard of thought, which is so much admired in those who have longer enjoyed the privileges.

We invite the special attention of the proper authorities to the condition of our streets generally. They are, in many parts, very offensive to health and comfort, and require to be more frequently and more effectually cleaned than they are.

A letter from the engineer of the Delaware and Hudson canal, dated at Kingston, 16th instant, says, "there are now employed on the line twenty five hundred men, and two hundred teams; and I should be pleased to see one thousand men more."

A publication in one of the city papers speaks in high terms of a newly invented machine for ironing and finishing hats. By its operation it is stated that hats are finished in one fourth the time usually employed, and without risk of injury to the hat.

The subscription in the city of Philadelphia in favour of the sufferers by the great fire in New Brunswick amounted to \$2,331. Governor Douglass has acknowledged the receipt of the amount and has addressed letters on the subject to the Philadelphia Committee.

We learn that in addition to the general contribution of \$2,351.33, for the relief of the sufferers by fire in New Brunswick, the members of the Religious Society of Friends in this City, forwarded \$2410, making the whole sum collected in Philadelphia for that purpose \$4,941.33.

The Canal Commissioners are about to meet in Harrisburg. It is said, that town is filled with persons seeking employment either as contractors or laborers upon the contemplated Canals.

At the annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, held in the steam-boat on the South, in the steam-boat, passed the Packet Ship Alexander, under easy sail to New-castle, whence she is to day, to sail for Liverpool, and on board of which ship, it is understood, Mr. Randolph has taken his passage.

The New-York papers mention that the Committee in that city, taking up collections for the Jefferson fund, have been very successful.

By Divine permission, Dorothy Ripley will hold a meeting, at 10 o'clock on First Day morning, next, at the Free Quaker Meeting House, S. W. corner of Arch and Fifth sts.; she may not again have an opportunity, expecting shortly to return to England.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, convened on Thursday evening, in the Church on Washington Square. The meeting was opened with an appropriate sermon by Dr. Rowan, of New York.

The trial of Anderson Greene, a marine, indicted in the court and terminer, for the murder of Sergeant Clenet at the navy yard, is postponed until Monday next.

The packet boat Lady of the Lake is to run hereafter regular trips up the Schuylkill, between Norristown and this city.

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The York Recorder contains a notice of the death of Lieutenant John Koontz, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, in consequence of a bayonet wound received in arresting a man during a military parade, agreeably to the order of his superior officer.

A man of the name of McClelland hung himself lately in Bowrington township, Ohio, with his plough-lines, without ever before having discovered any signs of insanity, or even of discontent, except what arose from a trifling affront he received at his brother's wedding, the day before the suicide was committed.

As an evidence of the frail and unsubstantial manner in which houses are erected in the city of New-York, the Mercantile Advertiser mentions as a fact, that a gentleman who has occupied, since the 1st of May, one of a block of new three story brick houses, which rent at a high price, in attempting to drive a nail into his wall, to hang his hat upon, actually drove a brick into his neighbor's parlour!

Mr. John Randolph, arrived yesterday morning in this city, from the South, in the steam-boat. On his way up the river, the steam-boat passed the Packet Ship Alexander, under easy sail to New-castle, whence she is to day, to sail for Liverpool, and on board of which ship, it is understood, Mr. Randolph has taken his passage.

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Volley's the very voice of life,  
That gives it all its flavor.

Dick, lend me a dollar or so—  
When I borrow'd before, I paid it you know,  
No, no, my dear Tom, I should be much to  
blame.  
You deceiv'd me before, you may do it again,  
Deceiv'd you, said Tom, I wonder how so,  
I paid you again; quoth Dick, that I know;  
When I lent you my money, 'twas gone. (I  
believe'd.)  
When you paid it again, I was really deceived,  
Should I again lend you cash, I might think  
you would pay,  
And again be deceived, so I'll bid you good  
day.

R. H. R.  
At the schoolmaster's feast, Dr. Prosody rose,  
And after a long speech reciting,  
Says he, "for a toast the three I'll propose—  
Hail, Health, Reading, and Singing!"

A ship at sea being short of provision it was  
agreed by the crew that half of them should  
die, hoping thereby that the other half should  
be saved. The crew consisted of thirty men—  
fifteen Turks and fifteen Christians. How  
shall the Captain place them, that by taking  
every ninth man all the Turks shall be thrown  
overboard, and the Christians preserved?

A KERRY WITNESS.  
A few years since, at the Tralee Assizes, in Ireland, a hedge schoolmaster mounted the table as a witness. He could not speak English; Irish and Latin were the only languages with which he was acquainted. The lawyers most of whom were ignorant of the one and had forgotten the other, hesitated about the mode of examination. At length Counsellor O'Connell, ever willing to distinguish himself, stepped forward, and expressed his readiness to interrogate the witness. "Quis es tu?" said the Counsellor, looking bigger than ever.—"Ego sumquid erat avus tuus, pauper pedagogus—et tu es quod erat avus meus, dives status," replied the schoolmaster. "You may go down," said O'Connell in Irish to witness, having thus proved, to the entire satisfaction of the Court, his superior knowledge of languages!

FOR OUR OWN ESPECIAL BENEFIT, and that of our readers, who are equally learned in the Latin language, we have procured from a friendly schoolmaster a translation of the above dialogue between the counsellors and the witness, which here follows.

Who are you? I am what your grandfather was, a poor schoolmaster—and you are what my grandfather was, a rich fool.

WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE.  
The Andersonian Society of Glasgow has purchased from M. Dolland the largest solar microscope that optician has ever constructed. The first trial of this superb instrument disclosed some wonderful phenomena. Hundreds of insects were discovered devouring the body of a goat, and scores had lived luxuriously for several months on the leg of a moth. These animals were magnified so as to appear nine inches long, their actual size being somewhat less than the fourteenth hundredth part of an inch. The mineral kingdom afforded another display of brilliant objects; their crystallization, and the splendor of their coloring, exceed any thing the most hasty imagination can possibly conceive.

TRouble AMONG THE INSECTS.  
It will be some satisfaction to those who are troubled with the buzzing and biting of flies, to learn that those blood-thirsty creatures suffer for their enemities by *opposy* and *enmity*. Messrs. Kirby and Spence in their new work on Entomology, give some scientific accounts of the diseases to which insects are liable. We are happy to learn that spiders are troubled with the stone, and bears with tumours and the distemper. Ants are particularly subject to *seizure*, wherefore we know not, unless by reason of their being elevated so very high from the ground. The *cervus pipon* (a species of fly) is so destitute of fortitude that it commits suicide, hanging itself by the proboscis. We wish the whole tribe of flies would follow such a Roman example. The book does not inform us to what disease mosquitoes are liable—but we presume it must be the *goat*, from their high living, as they may have a round number of spasm and twinges during the ensuing summer; we pray the medical faculty to leave them to their fate, and we entreat all those gentlemen who keep eelchium on their toilets, to see that their bottles be well corked. It would really be a gratifying sight to see a disengaged old mosquito bolstered up in an arm chair, his claws wrapped in flannel, taking Wilson's picture, every half hour, in atonement for his excesses!

SACRAGY OF THE ELEPHANT.  
Numerous facts have been recorded of the half-reasoning powers of the elephant, particularly in its native regions; and though there is no doubt that a state of gratitude and a removal to an ungenial climate are unfavorable for a display of its instincts and its energies, the following recent instance of its sagacity deserves to be recorded.

A sentinel belonging to the manager at Paris, anxious to discharge his duty, was extremely vigilant, every time he mounted guard near the elephants, to prevent the spectators from supplying them with casual food. This conduct was not much calculated to procure him the friendship of those sensible animals. The female, in particular, beheld him with a very jealous eye, and had several times endeavored to correct his officious interference, by besprinkling him with water from her trunk.

One day when a great number of people were collected to view the elephants, the opportunity seemed convenient for recovering, unnoticed, a small piece of bread, but the rigorous sentinel was then upon duty. The female, however, placed herself before him, watched all his gestures, and the moment he opened his mouth to give the usual admonition to the spectators, discharged a stream of water full in his face. A general laugh ensued; and the sentinel having wiped himself, stood a little on one side, and continued his vigilance. Soon after he had occasion to repeat his charge to the company, but no sooner had he uttered the words, than the female laid hold of his mace, twisted it round her trunk, and it under foot, and did not restore it, till it was twisted into the form of a screw.

Whether this put a stop to his officiousness, we are not informed; but it probably taught him more caution at least.

MUTUAL ATTACHMENT BETWEEN A DOG AND A HORSE.

The late Mr. Thomas Walker, of Manchester, Eng., had a dog, which was accustomed to be in the stable with two of his carriage horses, and to lay in a stall with one of them, to which he was particularly attached. The servant who took care of the horses, was ordered to go to Stockport, (which is distant about seven miles,) with one of the horses, and took the one above mentioned, (the favorite of the dog) with him, and left the other with the dog in the stable, being apprehensive

lest the dog, which was much valued by his master, should be lost upon the road. After the man and horse had been gone about an hour, some person coming accidentally into the stable, the dog took the opportunity of quitting his confinement, and immediately set off in quest of his companion. The man, who had finished the business he was sent upon, was just leaving Stockport, when he was surprised to meet the dog he had left in the stable, coming with great speed down the hill into the town, and seemed greatly rejoiced to meet with his friendly companion, whom he had followed so far by scent.

The friendship between these animals was reciprocal—for the servant going one day to water the carriage horses at a large stone trough, which was then at one end of the exchange, the dog as usually accompanying them, was attacked by a large Mastiff, and in danger of being much worried, when the horse, (his friend) which was led by the servant, with a halter, suddenly broke loose from him, and went to the place where the dogs were fighting, and with a kick of one of his heels, struck the Mastiff from the other dog clean into a cooper's cellar opposite; and having thus rescued his companion, returned quietly with him to drink at the conduit.

#### THE DANDY'S CHEED.

I believe that a gentleman is any person with a tolerable suit of clothes, and a watch and snuff-box, in his pocket.

I believe that honest means standing fire well; that advice means an affront; and conviction a leaden pillar.

I believe that adoration is only due to a fine woman, or her purse; and that a woman can keep one secret—namely, her age.

I believe that my character would be lost beyond redemption if I did not change my dress four times a day, bulk my schneider, wear a Peterian tie, and patronize Hoby for boots.

This gentleman seems to have been among the most sincere of mankind. He was frank to an excess; and valued truth and honesty as the first of virtues. From first to last, his entire soul was with his country. —What an interesting volume might be formed of recollections of the traits of character of eminent men of the revolution. They would be read with infinitely greater eagerness than historical details of operations which conducted to our independence. They would sink deeply into the youthful mind, and excite an emulation that would not fail to be useful in every generation. A schoolbook of this description would be sure of success. It would serve in lieu of traditional tales, of which the nations of Europe have more than the people of the United States.

WILLIAM PEYON ON MARRIAGE.

Do thou be wise; prefer the person before money, virtue before beauty, the mind before the body; then thou hast a wife, a friend, a companion, a second self, one that hears an equal share with thee in all thy toils and troubles.

ACROSTIC.

Ere the first dawning of the tragic art

Die full convicting to the willing heart,

Man scarcely knew the power of human skill,

Unto, as yet, to sway the sovereign will,

By the force of mimic art we see

Dark scenes unfolded, fraught with mystery,

Keep in our view, the varied passions show

E'en as a glass, resulting joy or woe;

And as a mirror, paints unto our eyes,

Not only ill, but whence those ills arise.

PRICES CURRENT.

Grain, Wheat, bushel, 80 a 90.

Rye, " 79 a 72.

Corn, " 75 a 78.

do, South, 72 a 75.

Barley, " 70 a 72.

Oats, " 48 a 50.

Flour, Wheat, S. F. bbl, \$1 40 a 42.

Rye, " 27 12 a 32.

Corn Meal, " 35 a 39.

Hams, Jersey and others, 8 a 10.

Festhers, " 34 a 35.

Fish, Mackerel, No. 1, 60 a 60 a 25.

No. 2, " 34 00 a 42.

No. 3, " 32 a 27 3.

Plaster of Paris, sale at per ton, \$5 00.

Pork, Turkey, and Pa., \$1 50.

Salt, Liverpool, fine, bush.

Turks Island, " 52 a —.

Liverpool, ground, 30 a —.

PRICES CURRENT.

Grain, Wheat, bushel, 80 a 90.

Rye, " 79 a 72.

Corn, " 75 a 78.

do, South, 72 a 75.

Barley, " 70 a 72.

Oats, " 48 a 50.

Flour, Wheat, S. F. bbl, \$1 40 a 42.

Rye, " 27 12 a 32.

Corn Meal, " 35 a 39.

Hams, Jersey and others, 8 a 10.

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LIST OF AGENTS.

The Gentlemen whose names are contained in the annexed list, are agents and correspondents to the Saturday Evening Post, and will oblige the publishers by attending to the business connected with this establishment, which may occur in their respective places of residence.

Louis A. Godey, 142 Broadway, N. Y.

George M. Bourne, Wm. T. Vredenburg, Henry Paxson, Ellis Stokes, John West, Jacob Roberts, John G. Mason, T. C. Budd, J. Bassett, Esq. P. M. Job Rulon, Jas. Peacock, Esq. P. M. J. H. Myers, R. C. Stockton, Samuel Ballie, Esq. P. M. David Walton, Esq. P. M. Henry Ebner & Co. E. Schofield, Esq. P. M. Eliam P. Langdon, James Holmes, S. H. Bullen, Johnson Armstrong, Ingram & M'Kee, Charles M'Kee, B. Lundy, Editor Genius U. Emancipation, P. Granger, J. Gildersleeve, Esq. P. M. Thomas Spackman, Samuel Daugherty, D. C. Lovwood, William Wilson, Esq. J. P. Thornton, Esq. P. M. Camden, S. C.

Sir John Trollop built a stone steeple to his parish church; and in the church yard erected a statue of himself, and on it a hand pointing to the steeple and the other to the grave where he deserved to be buried, on which, knowing that some of the boys were without, despatched two of the larger boys of the class for whom he was hearing to bring in the culprit, for whom he, in the mean time, took out his instrument of flagellation.

The boys being, however, unwilling to bring in their offending comrade, who was soon discovered, they laid their hands upon a strange looking Frenchman, who happened to pass by at the time; they brought him in, and accused him of the trespass, upon which, without hearing what he had to say for himself, the doctor said, "Take him up," and gave him just such a flogging as he would one of his own boys. The Frenchman, thinking it vain to show his regret for the unexpected chastisement he had received to a master surrounded by his scholars, and exposed to their hootings, indignantly retreated, but at the first coffee-house he came to, stopped, wrote the doctor a challenge, and sent it by a porter. Having read this *billet-doux*, he ordered in the messenger, on whose appearance, says the doctor again, "Take him up," and served him exactly as he had done his employer. It was now the porter's turn to be wrathful, who returned growling and swearing that the Frenchman should make him full amends for the treatment he had exposed him to, from whom, however, all the redress he got was a sling of the shoulders, accompanied with the exclamation, "Ah, sure he be de rapping man, he tip me, tip you, and tip all de world."

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MR. LAURENS.

Of all the worthies of the American Revolution there was not one who was more remarkable for his peculiarities than Mr. Laurens.—He was a stern Republican, a man of the strictest probity, and who would not turn to the right or to the left to avoid responsibility. A few circumstances of his life are within the recollection of the writer as communicated by a co-contemporary, and, for a considerable time, one of his official friends.

Mr. Laurens was, for some time, the President of the Revolutionary Congress. It was his custom, every day, and within the day, to perform all the duties assigned him by the resolution of the body over which he presided. Congress, at the time, consisted of but one House, and the President was the Executive officer of the Government. So great an economist was he of time, that, counting the hours he was employed during the sessions, he was engaged for sixteen hours in every day in the transaction of business. He wearied his clerks or secretaries, and would employ none but those who were willing to go through the same degree of labor as himself. He never kept any copy of his correspondence, but the record of his office, which is to be seen at this time in the Department of State. His practice was to commence writing, and, as he wrote, he read off, by two or three words at a time, as he proceeded to his clerk, who copied into the book which became the record, and which was finished as soon as Mr. Laurens had completed his letter. The original, in his own hand, was then folded, and despatched to the spectators, discharged a stream of water full in his face. A general laugh ensued; and the sentinel having wiped himself, stood a little on one side, and continued his vigilance.

Mr. Laurens took part against Silas Deane, considering him as a dishonest man. At that period, Deane had many friends in Congress who supported him, and Mr. Laurens was, in consequence, a small piece of bread, but the rigorous sentinel was then upon duty. The female, however, placed herself before him, watched all his gestures, and the moment he opened his mouth to give the usual admonition to the spectators, discharged a stream of water full in his face. A general laugh ensued; and the sentinel having wiped himself, stood a little on one side, and continued his vigilance.

Mr. Laurens was a prisoner in the tour of London, whither he had been conveyed, when taken on his passage to Holland, he maintained his dignity, and asserted the cause of his country with resolution. Indirect attempts were made to seduce him, or shake his fidelity to America, but he manfully resisted every approach to an overtone of every kind. He had no secret friendship, apart from the friends of American rights. On one occasion he had been invited to a supper in London, by an old acquaintance, whose intentions to the British side of the question he suspected, and he refused to be treated. It was at a public hotel, and he would pay for

himself, although informed that his bill was settled.

In earlier life, Mr. Laurens had been concerned in trade with a partner. After a long and close attention to the affairs of the counting house, he was desirous of making a short excursion into the country, which he communicated to his partner, who made some objections. Upon this, Mr. Laurens called the attention of his friend to the books, and demonstrated to him that for the preceding six months, he had performed more work in the counting house, before breakfast every morning, than his partner had done in the course of the whole of each of the same days. This was a conclusive argument, and the objection was withdrawn.